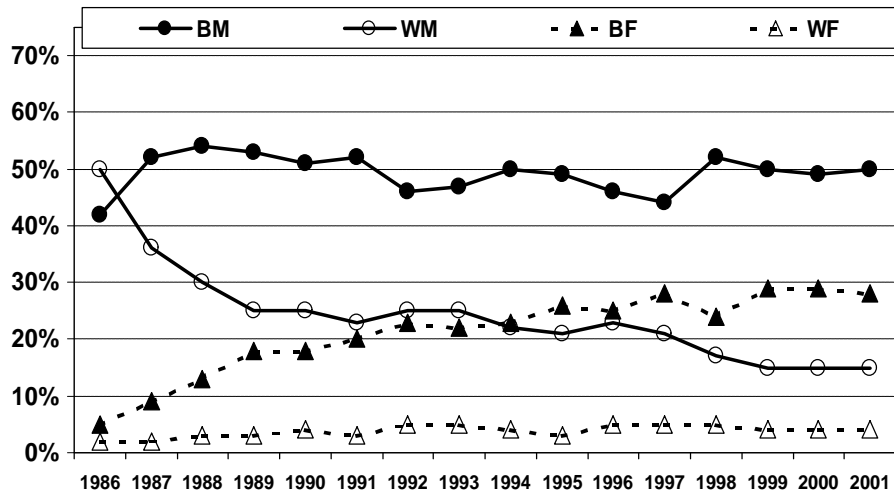


South Carolina Health Disparities: Proportion of HIV Cases*



*AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases. Data are cumulative from Feb., 1986
Source: SCDHEC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data, Data are Provisional

ETSSD, Bureau of Epidemiology, SC DHEC (March 2003)



- The proportion of reported HIV/AIDS cases attributed to white males declined sharply in the first 5-years HIV testing was available; while the proportion of cases attributed annually to black males initially rose sharply then plateaued at about 50% of reported cases each year.
- The proportion of annually reported HIV/AIDS cases attributed to black females has disturbingly been increasing throughout the 1986-2000 period, such that black females now account for almost 30% of all newly reported cases.
- HIV prevention efforts appear to have been most effective among white males and least effective among blacks.
- While blacks account for a third of South Carolinians, they constitute nearly 80% of annually reported HIV/AIDS cases.
- HIV sentinel and second generation surveillance (which includes behavioral surveys) could produce valuable insights into HIV transmission in impacted populations but have not been instituted in South Carolina.